# Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *MARKET-STREET*, BETWEEN *SECOND* AND *THIRD STREETS*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 57, of Vol. II.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1790. [Whole No. 161.]


## Diſcourſes on Davila.

No. XXIII.—CONTINUED.

Utrumque regem, ſua multitudo conſalutaverat.

IN the beginning of the year 1561, the Queen-mother and the King of Navarre diſmiſſed the States General, leaſt the *Guiſes* ſhould excite ſome fermentation there. The formation of a conſtitution and the ſettlement of religion, were never the real objects for which they had been called. It appears not that they were even aſked to ratify the regency in the Queen-mother. So looſe and uncertain was the ſovereignty of that great nation, that a confuſed agreement of the chiefs of two factions, was thought ſufficient for its government, without any forms or legal ſolemnities. The ſtability of the government, and the ſecurity of the lives, liberties and properties of the people was proportionate to ſuch a ſyſtem. The court was ſtill agitated with diviſions and diſſentions.

The *Guiſes*, who had obtained but a ſmall part of their pretenſions; that is to ſay, much in appearance and little in reality; accuſtomed to rule, and very diſcontented with the government and with the Queen, who failed to perform the promiſes ſhe had made to them, watched all opportunities to regain their firſt advantages. The Prince of *Conde*, more irritated than ever, kept in view his ancient projects, and burned with an implacable deſire of vengeance. The *Colignies* were obſtinate to protect the Hugonots. The two parties labored to gain the Conſtable, but he declared that he would remain neuter, and attach himſelf only to the King and the Queen. He was confirmed in this reſolution by the conduct of the King of Navarre, who, ſatisfied with the preſent arrangement, lived in good intelligence with the regent, and thought of nothing but peace. The Admiral, his brothers, and the Prince of *Conde*, flattered themſelves that the connection of blood would draw the Conſtable, ultimately to their party. The *Guiſes*, who knew his attachment to the Catholic faith, and his averſion to Calviniſm, which he had cruelly perſecuted under Henry IId, deſpaired not to gain him, under the pretext of defending religion, and exterminating the Hugonots. The vivacity of the King of Navarre, in urging the Queen to accompliſh the promiſes ſhe had made him in favor of the Hugonots, contributed not a little to keep up this fermentation. This Princeſs, ſatisfied with having eſtabliſhed a kind of equilibrium, which ſecured her power and that of her children, dreaded to intercept it, and avoided all occaſions of diſpleaſing the King of Navarre.

She made uſe of delays and pretexts, in hopes that the King of Navarre would relax; but that Prince, excited and tranſported beyond the bounds of his character, by the continued inſtigations of his brother, and the Admiral, and by the urgent ſolicitations of the Queen his conſort, became the more ardent in demanding what had been promiſed him. The Chancellor *De L'Hopital*, whether he judged a liberty of conſcience neceſſary to the good of the ſtate, or whether he had an inclination to Calviniſm, favored, under hand, the ſolicitations of the King of Navarre. He reſtrained with all his authority, the ſeverity of the other magiſtrates, and exhorted the Queen to be ſparing of blood, to leave conſciences in tranquility, and to avoid every thing which might interrupt a peace, which had coſt ſo much pains to eſtabliſh. Several of thoſe who compoſed the council, ſupported theſe inſtances of the King of Navarre, and proteſted that they ought to be weary of imbruing their hands in the blood of Frenchmen: and that it was time to put an end to puniſhments, the fear of which forced ſo many good ſubjects to abandon their houſes, families and country. The Hugonots themſelves, among whom were many perſons of ſenſe and merit, neglected no cares nor means proper to favor their cauſe: and ſometimes by writing compoſed with art, and ſkilfully propagated; ſometimes by petitions preſented in proper ſeaſons; and ſometimes by perſuaſive diſcourſes of their partizans, endeavored to impreſs the great in their favor, by pathetic paintings of the misfortunes with which they were oppreſſed. The Queen was, at length, obliged to give way to the ſentiments and authority of ſo many perſons. Perhaps ſhe was convinced of the wiſdom of relaxing a ſeverity, which ſhe was in no condition to maintain; and of abandoning laws, which they could no longer execute with rigour. She conſented therefore to an Edict, rendered by the council on the 28th of January. This Edict enjoined all magiſtrates to releaſe all the priſoners arreſted, on account of religion: to ſtop all proſecutions commenced for this cauſe; to hinder diſputes upon matters of faith: forbidding individuals to give each other the odious appellations of Heretics or Papiſts: finally, to prevent unlawful aſſemblies, commotions, ſeditions, and maintain concord and peace in all ther departments. Thus, with the deſign of putting an end to puniſhments and the effuſion of blood, a motive dictated by religion and humanity, Calviniſm was, if not permitted, at leaſt tolerated, and indirectly authoriſed.

More lively conteſtaions were expected concerning the promiſe which reſpected the *Guiſes*. The King of Navarre, recalling to the Queen the ſecret promiſes which ſhe had made to him, pretended, that in his quality of lieutenant-general of the kingdom, they ought to deliver to him the keys of the palace which the Duke of *Guiſe* kept, as grand maſter of the King's houſe-hold.

The Queen, in truth, no longer doubted the attachment of the King of Navarre, and of the Conſtable; but ſhe was not ignorant of the increaſing coldneſs of the *Guiſes*, and delayed with all her artifice the moment of offending them. She wiſhed, on one hand, to manage the Hugonots, protected by the Admiral and the Prince of *Conde*; and on the other, the Catholicks, united under the Duke of *Guiſe* and the Cardinal of *Lorrain*. Theſe two factions, were like two powerful dikes, under the ſhelter of which ſhe enjoyed a calm. By weakening the Catholicks, ſhe was afraid of putting the Hugonots in a condition to give her the law. Sometimes by temporizing, therefore, and ſometimes by granting other favors to the King of Navarre, ſhe endeavored to divert him from this pretenſion. But the more ſhe endeavored to make him loſe ſight of this object, the more the Prince purſued it with warmth.

Finally, the Queen, that ſhe might not deſtroy the harmony ſhe had taken ſo much pains to eſtabliſh, commanded the captains of the guards, no longer to carry the keys of the palace to the grand maſter of the King's houſe-hold, but to the lieutenant-general of the kingdom, to whom this prerogative belonged of right. This proceeding irritated the Duke of *Guiſe*, but infinitely more the Cardinal of *Lorrain*, his brother, leſs becauſe they conſidered it as an affront, from which the regulation of the council of regency would have ſcreened them, than becauſe they ſaw clearly, that with the conſent of the Queen, the King of Navarre aſpired to diſtreſs and deſtroy them. They knew very well that they were accuſed of liſtening to nothing but their intereſt and ambition, and ſeeing themſelves no longer able to prevail in this private quarrel with the Princes of the blood, who diſpoſed of all the forces, as well as of the royal authority, they diſſembled their reſentments, and complained of nothing but the liberty of conſcience, which had been tacitly granted to the Hugonots, covering thus with the ſpecious veil, and the pretext of religion, their paſſions and perſonal intereſts. Thus the diſcords of the great confounded themſelves inſenſibly with the differences of religion, and the factions of the Princes, quitting the name of malcontents and Guiſards, to aſſume the more impoſing titles of Catholics and Hugonots, they exerted themſelves with the greater fury, as they diſguiſed it under the names of zeal and of piety.

*(To be continued.)*

## THE UN-NATURAL SON.

PHILIP THICKNESSE, Eſq. late Governor of Landguard Fort, and author of the celebrated travels through France and Spain, and other ſentimental works of merit, has the misfortune to have a natural ſon (in other reſpects very un-natural) who affects to ſlight and be aſhamed of his father. This ſon, who, in the maternal right, has aſſumed the name and title of GEORGE TOUCHET, Baron Audley, and enjoys a very conſiderable eſtate in England, has, upon all occaſions, manifeſted the greateſt contempt of his father, and frequently paſſes him in the ſtreet, mounted in his carriage, without paying the leaſt compliment or attention to the old gentleman on foot. The laſt time Mr. *Thickneſſe* returned from Spain, being, as uſual, quite out of caſh, and in great neceſſity, he applied to the ſon for relief, which was peromtorily and brutiſhly refuſed. In this emergency he inſtantly hired a little ſtall in one of the moſt public ſtreets of London, and put up a ſign over the door with a boot and ſhoe painted thereon, and the following words in large gilt letters: BOOTS AND SHOES MENDED HERE BY PHILIP THICKNESSE, FATHER TO LORD AUDLEY. It had not hung there twelve hours before a billet was ſent, incloſing a bank note for a hundred guineas, requeſting, that in conſideration thereof, the ſign might be inſtantly taken down and burnt.——*A ſenſe of ſhame will operate upon the feelings of a bad man when he is become entirely callous to thoſe of nature.*

*From* WEBSTER's DISSERTATIONS *on the* ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## Of MODERN CORRUPTIONS in the ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

(CONTINUED.)

THIS however is but a ſmall part of the inconſiſtency. In two other particulars the abſurdity is ſtill more glaring.

1. The modern refiners of our language diſtinguiſh two ſounds of *u* long; that of *yu* and *oo*; and uſe both without any regard to Latin or Saxon derivation. The diſtinction they make is founded on a certain principle; and yet I queſtion whether one of a thouſand of them ever attended to it. After moſt of the conſonants, they give *u* the dipthongal ſound of *eu*; as in *blue, cube, due, mute*; but after *r* they almoſt invariably pronounce it *oo*; as *rule, truth, rue, rude, fruit*. Why this diſtinction? If they contend for the Saxon ſound of *u*, why do they not preſerve that ſound in *true, rue, truth*, which are of Saxon original; and uniformly give *u* its Roman ſound, which is acknowledged on all hands to have been *oo*, in all words of Latin original, as *rule, mute, cube*? The fact is, they miſtake the principle on which the diſtinction is made; and which is merely accidental, or ariſes from the eaſe of ſpeaking.

In order to frame many of the conſonants, the organs are placed in ſuch a poſition, that in paſſing from it to the aperture neceſſary to articulate the following vowel or dipthong, we inſenſibly fall into the ſound of *ee*. This in particular is the caſe with thoſe conſonants which are formed near the ſeat of *e*; viz. *k* and *g*. The cloſing of the organs forms theſe mutes; and a very ſmall opening forms the vowel *e*. In paſſing from that cloſe compreſſion occaſioned by *k* and *g*, to the aperture neceſſary to form any vowel, the organs are neceſſarily placed in a ſituation to pronounce *ee*. From this ſingle circumſtance, have originated the moſt barbarous dialects or ſingularities in ſpeaking Engliſh, which offend the ear, either in Great-Britain or America.

This is the origin of the New-England *keow, keoward*; and of the Engliſh *keube, ackuſe, keind* and *geuide*.

There is juſt the ſame propriety in one practice as the other, and both are equally harmonious.

For ſimilar reaſons, the labials, *m* and *p*, are followed by *e*: In New-England, we hear it in *meow, peower*, and in Great-Britain, in *meute, peure*. With this difference however, that in New-England, this pronunciation is generally confined to the more illiterate part of the people, and in Great-Britain it prevails among thoſe of the firſt rank. But after *r* we never hear the ſonnd of *e*: It has been before obſerved, that the moſt awkward countryman in New-England pronounces *round, ground, brown*, as correctly as men of the firſt education; and our faſhionable ſpeakers pronounce *u* after *r* like *oo*. The reaſon is the ſame in both caſes: In pronouncing *r* the mouth is neceſſarily opened (or rather the glottis) to a poſition for articulating a broad full ſound. So that the vulgar ſingularities in this reſpect, and the polite refinements of ſpeaking, both proceed from the ſame cauſe; both proceed from an accidental or careleſs narrow way of articulating certain combinations of letters; both are corruptions of pure Engliſh; equally diſagreeable and indefenſible. Both may be eaſily corrected by taking more pains to open the teeth, and form full bold ſounds.

2. But another inconſiſtency in the modern practice, is the introducing an *e** before the ſecond ſound of *u* as in *tun*; or rather changing the preceding conſonant; for in *nature, rapture*, and hundreds of other words, *t* is changed into *tſh*; and yet no perſon pretends that *u*, in theſe words, has a dipthongal ſound. On the other haud, Sheridan and his copier Scott, have in theſe and ſimilar words marked *u* for its ſhort ſound, which is univerſally acknowledged to be ſimple. I believe no perſon ever pretended, that this ſound of *u* contains the ſound of *e* or *y*; why then ſhould we be directed to pronounce *nature, natyur*? Or what is equally abſurd, *natſtur*? On what principle is the *t* changed into a compound conſonant? If there is any thing in this ſound of *u* to warrant this change, does it not extend to all words where this ſound occurs? Why do not our ſtandard writers direct us to ſay *tſhun* for *tun*, and *tſhumble* for *tumble*? I can conceive no reaſon which will warrant the pronunciation in one caſe, that will not apply with equal force in the other. And I challenge the advocates of the practice, to produce a reaſon for pronouncing *natſhur, raptſhur, captſhur* which will not extend to authorize, not only *tſhun, tſhurn*, for *tun, turn*, but alſo *fatſhal* for *fatal*, and *immortſhal* for *immortal*.† Nay, the latter pronunciation is actually heard among ſome very reſpectable imitators of faſhion; and is frequent among the illiterate, in thoſe ſtates where the *tſhu's* are more faſhionable. How can it be otherwiſe? People are led by imitation; and when thoſe in high life embrace a ſingularity, the multitude, who are unacquainted with its principles or extent, will attempt to imitate the novelty, and probably carry it much farther than was ever intended.

When a man of little education hears a reſpectable gentleman change *t* into *tſh* in nature, he will naturally be led to change the ſame letter, not only in that word, but wherever it occurs. This is already done in a multitude of inſtances, and the practice if continued and extended, might eventually change *t*, in all caſes, into *tſh*.

*(To be continued.)*

* *Lowth condemns ſuch a phraſe as, "the introducing an e" and ſays it ſhould be, "the introducing of an e." This is but one inſtance of a great number, in which he has rejected* good *Engliſh. In this ſituation,* introducing *is a participial noun; it may take an article before it, like any other noun, and yet govern an objective, like any tranſitive verb. This is the idiom of the language: but in moſt caſes, the writer may uſe or omit* of, *at pleaſure.*

† *I muſt except that reaſon, which is always an invincible argument with weak people, viz. "It is the practice of ſome great men."* This common argument, which is unanſwerable, will alſo prove the propriety of imitating all the polite and deteſtable vices of the great, which are now unknown to the* little vulgar *of this country.*

## THE POWER OF BEAUTY.

They cry'd, no wonder ſuch celeſtial charms,
For nine long years have ſet the world in arms;
What winning graces! what majeſtic mein!
She moves a goddeſs, and ſhe looks a queen.

POPE'S HOMER.

MADAM *Dacier*, who was perhaps the moſt learned and ſenſible woman that France ever produced, has obſerved, that the above ſtands upon record, the greateſt compliment ever paid to beauty; and that ſo long as *Homer* ſhall be read, it will remain a diſtinguiſhed monument of the gallantry of heatheniſh times and grey hairs. Madam *Dacier* is perfectly right, if every thing he duly conſidered; for *Priam*, who was the king of Troy, was, at the time I am ſpeaking of, a very old man, had moſt of his ſons killed in that ever memorable ſiege, and repeatedly ran the riſk of loſing his own life, and all the Trojan chiefs and counſellors likewiſe, who were equally old with himſelf, had, like him, loſt many of their ſons and relations in the war; and like him too ſuffered under all the dangers and diſtreſſes of a nine years ſiege, were, after all, the very men to pay the above great compliment to *Helen*; who was an alien, had been the ſole cauſe of the war, and without any other ſtipulation than that of giving her up, would have put an end at once to the war and all its calamities. Rather, however, than agree to ſuch a condition, and part forever with ſo much beauty, theſe gallant old men determined, feeble as they were, and harraſſed as they had been not to give her up, though that might be, as in the end it actually proved to be, the deſtruction of Troy and of themſelves! how juſtly then may we ſay here, what *Dryden* has ſo happily applied elſewhere. *None but the brave deſerve the fair.*

*Phrynne*, the Venus-formed, judge-bewitching *Phrynne*, is another, and if poſſible, ſtronger inſtance of the all-powerful influence of beauty; and proves a poſition as curious as it is important, that what is ſpoken to the ear, however eloquent, is not near ſo effectually beautiful, as what is ſhewn to the eye. This lady was remarkable for having a face exquiſitely beautiful, and a perſon of the moſt exact and perfect ſymmetry, inſomuch, that all the ſtatues of Venus were then made after her much admired, but, univerſally allowed, matchleſs model. In conſequence, however, of repeated riots having been raiſed, and ſome lives loſt, at her apartments, an action was brought againſt her by order of the court of Athens, and the great *Demoſthenes* that thunder bolt of eloquence, retained againſt her. *Hyperides*, who was the ſecond orator of his time, and *Phrynne's* particular favourite, immediately on hearing of the proſecution, undertook, with a generoſity as prompt as it was noble, to plead her cauſe, unfeed, and even unſolicited: And when the trial came on, he endeavored, by every argument that ſuch tranſcendent beauty could inſpire, to bring his fair client off. Finding, however, at length, that notwithſtanding all he could ſay, *Demoſthenes*, by an impaſſioned impetuoſity of declamatory eloquence, alike, irreſiſtable with the world-overwhelming torrent at the general delude, bore down all before him, and that the court, in conſequence thereof, and of the facts being fully proved, was juſt going to give judgment againſt her; *Hyperides*, effectually to ſoften the judges without ſaying one word more, turned round to his fair friend, and uncovering her neck, diſplayed, at once, one of the fineſt boſoms that eyes ever beheld! Struck with ſuch amazing ſuch bewitching beauty, the hoary and hitherto inflexible judges, who had determined but the moment before, to act up* to the ſanguinary ſpirit of their laws, ſhew themſelves the rigid diſpenſers of ſevere juſtice, and agreeable thereto, paſs upon her the laſt dreadful ſentence, found, in an inſtant, all their firmeſt reſolves ſhook to the ground. Won over by ſuch irreſiſtable and all conquering charms, they as with one voice, roſe, declaring, that the ruffian hands of no executioner ſhould ever touch, much leſs deſtroy ſuch inimitable, ſuch ineffable beauty and lovelineſs, immediately acquitted her, amidſt the air-rending acclamations of the ſurrounding multitude, frantic for the moment, with repeated burſts of the moſt immoderate joy.

*So love was crowned, but beauty (not Muſic) won the cauſe.*

* The laws of Athens were ſo ſhockingly ſanguinary as to draw this ſevere ſarcaſm from one perſon, that they were written more with blood than with ink; another perſon, alluding to the framer of many of them, whoſe names is *Draco*, and which is the Latin for a dragon, obſerved that they were the laws rather of a dragon than of a man; and a third, underſtanding they puniſhed with death every crime, even the ſmalleſt, declared, that they were fitter for the regions of Pandemonium, than a country inhabited by human beings.

*(From a London Magazine.)*

## REMARKS ON FAMILY GOVERNMENT.

THAT great Philoſopher, *The Marquis of Beccaria*, has ſaid, with great truth, that good government is begun in the cradle; that it is in vain to make laws to puniſh vice, unleſs the riſing generation, is trained up in the love of virtue. The great defect in family government, generally ariſes from a want of harmony between the governors. Where the father and mother do not exhibit before their children a reſpect and eſteem for each other, their precepts will be vain, and their reproofs ineffectual. If their children obſerve that they do not reverence and reſpect each other, they will hold the parental advice in contempt. If, therefore, parents diſapprove of each other's conduct, in any inſtance, they never ought to mention it before their children, or in the hearing of their ſervants. I have heard it ſaid by a very ſerious man, that he had rather do that which could not be approved of, three times before others, than once before his children.

The family uneaſineſs which injures the education of children, might be avoided by a little prudence and caution. It is much to be wondered at, that parents do not uſe more prudence in this reſpect, for the promotion of their own comfort and happineſs, if they do not feel a neceſſity for it, on the principles of good family government. There certainly is no mode of life, in which happineſs can be ſo well inſured, as in the nuptial ſtate.

My friend PHILANTHROPOS, lived long in a ſingle ſtate: He was no enemy to matrimony:—He met, while young, a ſeries of misfortunes, which gave him a proper ſenſe of himſelf—of the world—and the enjoyments of life: He knew how to place a proper eſtimate upon every thing—but thought his circumſtances would not admit of the expence of a family:—His heart was open and generous: He never turned aſide from diſtreſs—and when he had nothing elſe to beſtow, he gave a *tear*: He was aſſiduous in buſineſs—honeſt in his dealings—and conſtant in his ſtudies. Then why ſhould not the world eſteem him?

PHILANTHROPOS had lived beyond the age of forty, when he became acquainted with SERIMA, who had lived but a few years ſhort of the age of my friend. She had ſeen uncommon afflictions in her day: Friends, falſe or unſkilful had miſled her path of life, and her heart had been wounded by the arrows which were thrown for her defence. Theſe trials naturally tended to ſoften a heart too perceptible of woe, and to turn her attention from the moſt exact and beautiful form of features, to the cultivation of her mind.

Upon a ſhort acquaintance, their hearts, taught by adverſity, and elevated by pure ſentiment, beat in uniſon, and became united before they were aware of their ſituation: They were ſoon married.

It is a great miſtake in thoſe who ſuppoſe that the pleaſures of the married ſtate depend upon youth. Many years after PHILANTHROPOS and SERIMA were married, he reſted under the ſhade of his cherry-tree, and wrote the following *Sonnet*, which ſhews his affection and happineſs.

### SONNET.

THE ROSE LATE DISCOVERED.

"AS Damon ſtroll'd along the mead,
He ſpy'd a charming flower;
The ſummer's green was in its ſade,
And gone the vernal ſhower.

"Sweet child of nature, lovely roſe,
Exclaim'd the raviſh'd ſwain;
Bleſt be the turf on which it grows,
How bleſt its native plain!

"Why did I not in prime of May,
Obſerve with friendly eye,
Thy charms unfolding to the day,
Thy riſing beauties ſpy?

"Cloſe by thy ſide this faithful arm,
Had watch'd thy youthful bloom;
No ſcorching heat or beating ſtorm,
Had on thy beauties come.

"But now alas! the weary ſun,
His blazing car has driven,
'Till half his yearly toil is done,
And now deſcends the Heavens.

"Yet ſtill thy fragrance fills the vale,
It reigns unrivall'd there;
From thee, the winds their health exhale,
From thee their ſweetneſs bear.

"No cloud malignant on thy head,
Its noiſome drops ſhall ſpill;
Or noxious vapours on thee ſhed
Their damps, thy bloom to chill.

"As ſummer's heat forſakes the year,
And winter's froſt comes on;
Thy fate I'll watch with anxious care,
And live for thee alone."

The example and precepts of Philanthropos and Serima, ingraft prudence and diſcretion on every action of their children, and domeſtics: As their offſpring riſe into life, they are admired and beloved by their neighbors; and from thence ariſes inexpreſſible happineſs to their parents.

AMINTOR.

*(From the Independent Chronicle.)*

## DOMINICA, September 10.

Laſt Sunday arrived here, a ſmall veſſel from Martinique, with upwards of fifty refugees on board, ſome of whom are ſaid to be of the moſt reſpectable characters and connections in that iſland. Their flight has been occaſioned by another change in the order of things there. This is ſaid to be the *fifth* revolution in the government of that iſland in the courſe of a few months.

The Governor Monſ. *Damas*, was confined to the limits of Fort-Royal when the veſſel came away; and it is ſince reported, that he has eſcaped to Grenada, from whence he is preparing for his immediate departure for France; as is alſo a government brig now in this harbor. All the government veſſels in that iſland were ordered to depart immediately, on the inhabitants getting poſſeſſion of the forts. This new change has fortunately been effected without that ſcene of bloodſhed and maſſacre which that iſland has ſo often experienced ſince the commencement of the French revolution.

## NEWBERN, Oct. 21.

Letters from Guadaloupe mention, that intelligence had been received from Martinique which mentioned the ſoldiers having joined the inhabitants; that they had taken poſſeſſion of Fort-Royal; that the general had abſconded; that 400 men were in purſuit of him; and that the preſent diſturbances there exceeded any thing they had experienced before.

## NEW-YORK, November 9.

*Extract of a letter from a capital planter in South-Carolina, to a gentleman in New-York.*

We planted 62 acres: The ſeaſon in which a part of it was planted, proved unfavorable, whereby we loſt about 27 by the graſs, which completely deſtroyed it; the remaining 35 were very good. We prepared for market by the 20th of Jan. 12000 wt. and there was as much remaining to be prepared to make the whole quantity about 32000 wt. ſuch at leaſt was the opinion of our manager—and he has hitherto been within the mark in all his accounts of our crops. From this ſtate you will ſee *how vaſtly valuable* the article of hemp may be made to this country—for after it is ſown you lock up your field until it is time to pull it, and if ſown early, it does not interfere with your crop at all. We, as you may ſuppoſe, intend to continue it."

When the late Mr. *Holt* (printer) firſt ſet up a newſpaper in this city, one of his earlieſt ſubſcribers happened to be a perſon from the vicinity of Albany, who was rich, but well known to be of a narrow penurious diſpoſition. At the end of the firſt year the printer ſent him the account of the yearly ſubſcription, requeſting that it might be diſcharged by the firſt opportunity. No anſwer however came; and things ran on in the ſame manner for the term of eighteen years, at the concluſion of which time, Mr. *Holt*, as may be well ſuppoſed, being out of all patience with his cuſtomer, had the whole amount made out and ſent to him, adding at the foot thereof, that if it was not paid, he would diſcontinue ſending any more newſpapers. The ſubſcriber having read over the account when preſented, exclaimed with a diſdainful ſneer, *What an ungrateful man have I to do with! I was one of the very firſt that encouraged his paper by ſubſcribing, and this is the return he makes me!*

## BENNINGTON, *(Vermont)* Oct. 25.

His Excellency Governor ROBINSON's ſpeech on quitting the ſupreme magiſtracy.

*Gentlemen of the Council and Houſe of Repreſentatives,*

AT the laſt annual election of the officers of this government, there was no choice made by the freemen of the Supreme Magiſtrate of the State; it was therefore the duty of the Council and Houſe of Repreſentatives, by their joint ballot, to elect ſome perſon to that office; it was the pleaſure of the two houſes to honor me with the appointment, of which I cheerfully accepted, and am conſcious to myſelf that I have faithfully diſcharged my duty in the execution of that truſt.

It appears from the preſent election, that the freemen have given their ſuffrages in favor of his Excellency Governor CHITTENDEN, I heartily acquieſce in the choice, and ſhall, with the greateſt ſatisfaction, retire to private life, where I expect to enjoy that peace which naturally reſults from a conſciouſneſs of having done my duty.

The freemen have an undoubted right, when they ſee it for the benefit of the community, to call forth their citizens from behind the curtain of private life, and make them their rulers, and for the ſame reaſon to diſmiſs them at pleaſure and elect others in their place, this privilege is eſſential to all free, and to republican governments. As a citizen I truſt I ſhall ever feel for the intereſt of the State: the confidence the freemen have repeatedly placed in me ever ſince the firſt formation of government, lays me under additional obligation to promote their true intereſt.

Fellow-citizens of the legiſlature I wiſh you the benediction of heaven in the proſecution of the important buſineſs of the preſent ſeſſion; that all your conſultations may terminate for the glory of God and the intereſt of the citizens of this State, and that both thoſe in public and private life may ſo conduct, in the ſeveral ſpheres in which God in his providence ſhall call them to act, as that, when death ſhall cloſe the ſcene of life, we may each of us have the ſatisfaction of a good conſcience and meet the approbation of our JUDGE.

Anſwer of the Houſe of Repreſentatives to Governor ROBINSON's ſpeech.

ALTHOUGH the ſuffrages of the freemen of Vermont have replaced his Excellency Governor Chittenden in the chair of government, for the year enſuing, yet their repreſentatives in general aſſembly are happy in having an opportunity of expreſſing their entire ſatisfaction with your late adminiſtration; and beg you to accept their warmeſt thanks for the ſervices you have rendered them.

In republics like ours, every citizen has an equal right to be elected into the firſt office of government: Upon this principle, we flatter ourſelves you will feel no regret in retiring from office, and mixing with your fellow citizens, till they ſhall again call you up to public view.

In your retirement, we wiſh you the full enjoyment of all the happineſs and tranquility which reſult from domeſtic life, and a conſciouſneſs of having diſcharged every duty both as a private citizen and a chief magiſtrate with faithfulneſs and integrity.

I have the honor to be
with great reſpect, your excellency's
moſt obedient humble ſervant,
(by order of houſe)
GIDEON OLIN, Speaker.

# Philadelphia, Nov. 13.

*The following RESOLUTION has paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the State of Virginia, now in Seſſion.*——RESOLVED, That ſo much of the act, entitled an act, making proviſion for the debt of the United States, as limits the right of the United States in their redemption of the public debt, is dangerous to the rights, and ſubverſive of the intereſt of the people, and demands the marked diſapprobation of the General Aſſembly.

A letter from Hiſpaniola mentions, "There are arrived here, from the Ohio country, by the way of the Miſſiſippi, near one thouſand barrels of flour, made in that country. What avenues of commerce, will you, Americans, not explore!

On Monday, the 1ſt Nov. the Diſtrict Court of the United States for Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict, was opened in Providence, before the Hon. Judge *Marchant*; there being no buſineſs, the Court was adjourned *ſine die*.

The Hon. *Theodore Foſter* is re-elected a Senator of the United States, by the Legiſlature of Rhode-Iſland.

*Jonathan J. Hazard* and *John S. Dexter*, Eſq'rs. are appointed Commiſſioners by the Legiſlature of Rhode-Iſland, to ſettle the accounts of that State with the United States.

Tueſday laſt arrived in town from Boſton, SAMUEL ALLYNE OTIS, Eſq. Secretary of the Senate of the United States.

Yeſterday afternoon the VICE PRESIDENT of the United States arrived in this city, from New York. Alſo, the Hon. WILLIAM SMITH, member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, from South Carolina.

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The eſtabliſhment of the federal government compleated the revolution of America:—Before this event, it was problematical whether our emancipation from the ſovereignty of Britain, would prove a curſe or a bleſſing; but *now* we behold the accompliſhment of the wiſhes of all good men, the enlightened patriots and ſages of the world, in the erection of a popular and energetic government on the baſis of liberty.

Had our dear bought freedom been left to the feeble protection of that rope of ſand the *old confederation*, or depended on the State governments, whoſe rivalries jealouſies and ſovereignties would have proved a perpetual ſource of animoſity, and probably ended in civil wars and a diſſolution of the union; liberty would have hovered over the ſeparate States for a time, but like Noah's dove, findig no reſt for the ſole of her foot, ſhe would finally have deſerted the States forever.

As there is no civil happineſs, or ſecurity for perſon or property, without government, ſo there is no other ſafeguard for liberty, but in the protection of juſt and equal laws:

An idea however had taken place in the minds of many of the citizens of the United States previous to the adoption of the new government, and is ſtill retained by ſome perſons, that becauſe a ſenſe of common danger, and the force of good habits, contracted by a long ſubmiſſion to rule and order, before the revolution, had had the effect of laws in an extraordinary manner during the war—that therefore the good ſenſe and enlightened underſtanding of the citizens of America, would forever preclude the neceſſity of a firm and energetic government:

Experience however, ſoon taught us the contrary; and that, "*like* cauſes, will invariably produce *like* effects"—perhaps in no future exigencies of this country, will its rights and privileges be in greater jeopardy, than they were juſt before the adoption of the new conſtitution.

Notwithſtanding all that has been ſaid of the ſuperior light and information which the inhabitants of the United States poſſeſs, it is a fact, that ſo far as we have been placed in circumſtances ſimilar to thoſe of other nations, the predominant paſſions of human nature have had, in a degree, a ſimilar operation. It is undoubtedly true, that we really enjoy greater advantages than any of the nations of the world which have preceded us: we have, it is equally true, improved theſe advantages to the beſt purpoſes; but in no inſtance, equal to that of eſtabliſhing a general government over the Union. This government is predicated on the principle of the immortal exiſtence of the human paſſions. To refine, check and regulate theſe paſſions, ought to be the ſcope, deſign and ultimate end of all *human laws*, as it certainly is of the *divine*.

Every government is liable to internal ſhocks and commotions—free governments more ſo perhaps than others; this by no means ſhews the inutility of government, any more than the pernicious quality of light can be argued from its being offenſive to weak eyes—but it fully evinces one important truth, which is, that government, in order to being fully competent to every exigence of the public, ſhould poſſeſs powers paramount to the influence of every individual, or particular body of men, who may conceive their intereſt is connected with ſubverting the ſocial compact, or throwing the community into confuſion.

The United States, ſo long as they may thus be denominated with propriety (and we truſt their union will be co-eval with time) have the moſt pleaſing proſpects before them; every event which unfolds itſelf on the great theatre of the old world, however unpropitious to the nations immediately concerned, is intereſting, and affords ſome uſeful leſſon to the people of America, places the revolution of this country in a more important light, and our truly eligible circumſtances in a more conſpicuous ſituation.

The recent tranſactions in France may ſerve to ſhew the importance of that political information which is ſo generally diffuſed in the United States—this led us to collect as to a center the *wiſdom of America*, which produced a conſtitution *at once*, that is the admiration of the world. In France they have yet much to do after near two years deliberation—prejudices to be amuſed, obviated, and by degrees, to deſtroy—and light and information to diffuſe among the great body of the people; they appear to get their conſtitution by paragraphs and ſections, and when completed, it is a moot point whether the people will be pleaſed with it or not.

In the United States, a greater proportion of the governed—from judgment and ſentiment are attached to the new conſtitution, than perhaps ever approved of the exiſting government in any country whatever. This is not attended to by ſome perſons, who when they get a ſmall circle to encore their antifederal ſentiments, conceive they have the whole world about them.

The ancient Romans were a warlike people—and without doubt derived much of that eclat which hiſtorians have ſo liberally beſtowed upon their character, from a ſeries of brilliant incidents which accumulated through a long period of warlike enterprizes—thoſe incidents taken individnally in connection with the lapſe of time in which they occured, would make but a ſolitary appearance in the hiſtory of a modern nation.—The Romans derived their power and wealth from their conqueſts; *war* was their delight—and plunder the repleniſher of their treaſury. How much the reverſe of this is the true policy of the United States! It is to cultivate *peace* among themſelves, and with all the world. Peace, virtue, freedom and government will accelerate our progreſs in arts, manufactures and commerce, in a ratio which eludes all calculation or compariſon; theſe will furniſh the moſt ſolid materials of national happineſs, and will carry the American States to higher degrees of honor, power and reſpectability, and with greater rapidity too, than the ſword ever carried the Roman Empire.

> Peace o'er the States, thy ſacred influence ſhed,
> May thy bleſt power ſtrike ev'ry faction dead;
> Here fix thy ſeat—make every heart thy throne!
> For happineſs, O peace, is all thy own.

It appears by ſome recent ſtrictures in the papers, that certain colleges of the United States, have grievouſly offended by preſuming to confer honorary degrees on foreigners of diſtinction in the literary world, particularly on ſome of our illuſtrious allies; Preſidents and principals of colleges and univerſities in the United States, be on your guard—let your D. D's. and your L. L. D's. remain dormant, or the laſh of ſatire will fall upon you—for while you may only intend to diſtinguiſh by ſuch literary additions the friends of humanity, and the patrons and exemplars of ſcience, and thus reflect honor on your own judgment, an ariſtocracy may ſpring up, to monopolize all the benefits and bleſſings of learning.—Alas! alas! what will this world come to—when under the maſk of literary honors, that imp ariſtocracy is creeping in upon us? ſcience retire to thy cloiſtered reſidence! and preſume no more to obtrude thyſelf upon the notice and reſpect of the world; for thy honors and rewards will eventually overturn the liberties of mankind!

All the variety of ſoil and climate which is found on the face of the globe is compriſed in the territories of the United States; nature has done every thing on her part to render the United States more fully competent to ſupporting an independent empire, than any other country whatever; we enjoy among ourſelves every reſource of revenue, convenience, pleaſure and profit; our country is filled with men whoſe habits, manners and conſtitutions are adapted to the particular regions they inhabit—our wants are mutual—and our language being the ſame, an intercourſe is thereby facilitated, extenſive beyond example, and advantageous to the higheſt degree; an intercourſe that is daily encreaſing, and adding ſtrength to the bond of union which connects every part of the Empire—and notwithſtanding the power of prejudice, and the weakneſs or wickedneſs of the partizans of diſcord, this important truth is daily made more apparent, that the intereſts of the ſeveral States are *compatible* and *inſeparable*.

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*PRICE CURRENT.*——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 pr. Cents | ——14*ſ.* pr. £. | or 70 | pr. cent. |
| 3 pr. Cents | 7*ſ*2——7*ſ*3. | or 36¼ | do. |
| Defered 6 pr. Cents | 5*ſ*9——6*ſ*. | 30 | do, |

UNFUNDED DEBT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Final Settl. and other Certificates | 12*ſ*1—12*ſ*4. | 61⅞ | do. |
| Indents | 7*ſ*2——7*ſ*3. | 36¼ | do. |
| State debts | 8*ſ*.——8*ſ*3. | 41¼ | do. |

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*LATEST ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT.*

Brig Katy, Hall, Charleſton.
Schooner Hawk, Holland, Newbury-Port.
Alice, Greenman, Providence.
Sloop Nancy, Gardner, N. Carolina.
—— Nancy, Thompſon, New-York.
—— Lively, Hale, Rhode-Iſland.
—— Ppœnix, Curles, Maryland.

# Poſtſcript.

## BY THE MAIL ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

PORTSMOUTH, [*New-Hamp.*] Oct. 30.

THURSDAY laſt arrived in this port, the ſhip CHARLOTTE, Capt. MENDUM, in 36 days from Biddeford. By the Charlotte, we have received papers to the fourteenth of September, from which we have ſelected the following:

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 8.

The ratification of the treaty concluded between our court and Pruſſia being not yet arrived, ſeveral murmurs are prevalent; and notwithſtanding the aſſurances of M. de Cnobbledyrff of the favorable intentions of his maſter, the Kadileſquier of Romelia, who ſigned the treaty, has been depoſed, and the governor of Natolia appointed his ſucceſſor.

Frequent councils are held, compoſed of the great officers of ſtate; and the party who favor a general peace grow ſtronger and ſtrouger.

The Plague rather increaſes in this city and neighbourhood, but is entirely ceaſed at Smyrna.

MADRID, (SPAIN) Auguſt 20.

Our letters from Tangiers mention with horror the cruelties exerciſed by the new Emperor of Morocco upon his ſubjects.

B E R L I N, Aug. 31.

We can ſcarcely credit the report of preliminaries of peace having been ſigned between Sweden and Ruſſia. If they have, it is certainly without the knowledge of our court. It is no longer than laſt week our Miniſter Count Blumenthal drew for a million of dollars on our Treaſury, which was paid into one of the principal banking-houſes here, with orders to remit the ſum as ſoon as poſſible to Sweden.

L O N D O N, Sept. 11.

The letters received yeſterday from perſons of the beſt information and authority in Paris give us the ſtrongeſt reaſon to believe that a civil inſurrection is at no great diſtance. The executive government has loſt its energy—the legiſlative power is ineffectual, from the party diſputes that prevail among the members of it—and the rabble ſeem only to watch a favorable moment, to attempt the lives of ſeveral of the moſt diſtinguiſhed public characters.

Some letters indeed were received yeſterday, dated after the diſpatch of the mail, which aſſert that a riot had began, and that the National guards had been repulſed, but we have not learnt the particulars of the affair, in ſuch a manner as to be able to report them correctly. But the fermentation was general.

The cry of the mob is, "*cut off the heads of the Miniſters in general.*" It is expected that they will all reſign.

The public mind is much divided on the grand plan of paying off the debt with paper money. This floating ſtock amounts to 2 milliards, or 80 millions ſterling.

It is extremely probable that M. *Neckar* is no longer Miniſter of Finances in France. In their deranged ſtate, it will be an arduous taſk to reduce them to order. We doubt not there will be many candidates for the office, but to find one of experience and abilities fit to ſucceed M. *Neckar*, is, perhaps beyond the reach of the anticipating wiſdom of the National Aſſembly.

The preſs ſtill continues with unabated activity: two additional tenders have been employed in that ſervice on the River Thames, ſince Tueſday laſt.

*Sept.* 14. A Placart, or Royal proclamation, has been iſſued by the Miniſter of the home departmeut in Spain, bearing date at Buen Reriro, Monday the 9th of Auguſt, which forbids under pain of forfeiting double value, the exportation of wheat, barley, flour of wheat, barley flour, or meal of barley, before the firſt day of December next, when his Majeſty and Council will be ready to preſcribe the terms on which any exports of thoſe articles will be permitted for the remainder of the year.

The Government of Madras has taken the country of the Carnatic again into their own hands; by this, they have reſumed the immediate collection of the reveuues of the country, which for ſome years paſt have been inveſted in the hands of the Nabob of Arcot.

The torch of diſcord again threatens the ſouthern provinces of France. At a federatiou of the National Guards of Languedoc at Jalles, the Deputies of the Vivarais propoſed to march, againſt the Proteſtants of Niſmes, to revenge the cauſe of their catholic brethren, and at the ſame time to take poſſeſſion of Avignon, where there are 80 pieces of cannon, and a fortified place. It is ſuppoſed that the emiſſaries of the ariſtocratic party are endeavoring to avail themſelves of the fanaticiſm of the inhabitants of the South of France; and it is feared that in a month or two Niſmes may be the victim of their manœuvres.

The Nothern powers, including Ruſſia, Sweden and Denmark, it is ſaid, formed an alliance—which, with reſpect to England, Spain, and France, is to be conſidered as a revivication of the armed neutrality.

The intention of this meaſure is to preſerve an unmoleſted commerce for their naval ſtores to the Southern States of Europe: and prevent America deriving any benefit from this ſource.

A Counter Revolution in France is daily looked for by the Ariſtocratic party, who now begin to demonſtrate their confidence, by levelling the moſt marked contempt and deriſion againſt the National Aſſembly. Our advices further add that the Prince de Conde has at this time not leſs than 20,000 men in daily pay, whom he can muſter in the courſe of twelve hours.

The Lieutenant Sandel, who commanded the Swediſh fire-ſhip, which occaſioned the loſs in the Swediſh fleet, in the action of the 3d of July, has been tried by a council of war, and condemned to die.

A ſimilar ſentence has been likewiſe pronounced againſt general de Kaullars, accuſed of having failed in his duty laſt year, in retreating precipitately from the enemy; and againſt Vice-Admiral Liljehorn, detained on account of negligence or diſobedience in the naval engagement of laſt ſummer; but the King has not confirmed theſe two ſentences; he has been content to diſmiſs them from the ſervice, reſerving to them their pay, however, which it is thought the firſt will not accept.

We are taught to believe, that the next meſſenger from the court of Madrid will determine the important queſtion of peace or war; and on that depends in a great meaſure the preciſe time of aſſembling the new parliament.

The affair of Nancy is now known to have proceeded from the many ſeditious writings, and other means ſet on foot by the malcontents of the revolution. More than 400 lives were loſt in it.

A revolution in France ſeems to be an event almoſt inevitable. The minds of the people are again in a ſtate of fermentation, and ripe for any deſperate enterprize. That things will revert into the old channel, is impoſſible; that they ſhould remain as they are, is impoſſible. Let us hope that from theſe convulſions a form of government may ariſe, mild, firm, effective, and permanent.

PLYMOUTH, September 12.

On Monday evening laſt arrived at Plymouth Sound, Le Experience, French King's brig of 12 guns, Capt. Vannau, from Cherbourgh, on a cruize of eleven days, having on board a very large party of young French Noblemen, on a Nautical tour, who were not permitted to anchor, but ordered to ſea again.

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PORTSMOUTH, October 30.

By letters from London, of September 19, received in this town, we are informed, that the Britiſh FLEET had arrived into port—but the impreſſing of ſeamen ſtill continued, and every warlike preparation was going on with unabated activity, at that time.

## LABOUR.

Palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum.——HOR.
——*To ſink in ſhame, or ſwell with pride,*
*As the gay palm is granted or deny'd.*——FRANCIS.

THE *wit is condemned to paſs his hours—thoſe hours which return no more, in attempting that which he cannot affect, or in collecting materials which he afterwards diſcovers to be unfit for uſe; but the mechanic and the huſbandman know that the work which they perform will always bear the ſame proportion to the time in which they are employed, and the diligence which they exert.*

*Neither is reward of intellectual equally certain with that of corporal labor: The artificer, for the manufacture which he finiſhes in a day, receives a certain ſum; but the wit frequently gains no advantage from a performance at which he has toiled many months, either becauſe the town is not diſpoſed to judge of his merit, or becauſe he has not ſuited the popular taſte.*

*It has been often obſerved, that not the value of a man's income, but the proportion which it bears to his expences, juſtly denominates him rich or poor; and that it is not ſo much the manner in which he lives, as the habit of life he has contracted, which renders him happy or wretched. For this reaſon, the labor of the mind even when it is adequately rewarded, does not procure means of happineſs in the ſame proportion as that of the body: They that ſing at the loom, or whiſtle after the plough, wiſh not for intellectual entertainment! If they have plenty of wholeſome food, they do not repine at the inelegance of their table, nor are they leſs happy becauſe they are not treated with ceremonious reſpect, and ſerved with ſilent celerity. The ſcholar is always conſidered as becoming a gentleman by his education; and the wit as conferring honor upon his company, however elevated by their rank or fortune; they are, therefore, frequently admitted to ſcenes of life very different from their own; they partake of pleaſure which they cannot hope to purchaſe; and many ſuperfluities become neceſſary, by the gratification of wants, which in a lower claſs they would never have known.*

VIENNA, July 10.

WEDNESDAY evening laſt arrived here the Prince de Heſſe Hombourg, Capt. in the regiment Stein, with the circumſtantial relation of the affair of the 26th of June near Kalaſat. Gen. Clairfait, in order to drive the Turks from the Leſſer Wallachia, had fallen upon them ſword in hand, and after a very obſtinate reſiſtance, in which they diſplayed their wonted valor, they were completely routed, leaving 1500 men either killed on the field, or drowned in the Danube.—The loſs on our ſide has been comparatively trivial.

LONDON, July 29.

The cauſe, above all others, which has rendered the navy of Great Britain always ſuperior to the French, and ſtill more ſuperior to the Spaniards is, that the profeſſion of the ſea has conſtantly, amongſt us, been conſidered as a diſtinct one. The fleets of Spain are generally led by officers poſſeſſing court intereſt—who from their education know ſomething of naval as well as other tactics—but who in many inſtances never made a voyage in their lives, nor ever ſaw a fleet in line of battle.

DUBLIN, Auguſt 18.

Recruiting parties are as aſſiduous and alert as ever, notwithſtanding the diſplay of the olive branch which the Engliſh and Spaniſh declarations have made.

Monday evening the brig Commerce, of Salem, in North-America, arrived at Sheep-Bay, near Sligo, with an aſſorted cargo, conſiſting of otter, bear, racoon, deer, and many other ſkins, dreſſed in the hair, beſides a large quantity of the choiceſt Canadian furs in packages and boxes, of three hundred weight each. This veſſel is bound to Liverpool, on a voyage of ſpeculation—but there can be no doubt of meeting a good market, as the articles of lading are in great demand, and muſt turn out very profitable to the adventurers, who are ſaid to be ſo connected with the Indian tribes, as to be able to export a large quantity of the ſame ſpecies, excellent in their reſpective kinds, in the ſummer of every year.

CHARLESTON, October 28.

The federal court for South-Carolina diſtrict, under the authority of the United States, met at M'Crady's long room on Monday the 25th inſt. Preſent the Hon. John Rutledge and James Iredell, Eſqrs. aſſociate juſtices of the ſupreme court and the Hon. Thomas Bee, Eſq. judge of the diſtrict court: And after regulating proceedings, proceſs and pleadings, in ſaid court, adjourned to meet at Columbia on the twelfth day of May next.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Nov. 9.

On the ſecond inſt. the Diſtrict Court of New-Jerſey, was held in this place, when on motion, *Robert Boggs*, *Walter K. Cole* and *Joſeph Scudder*, Eſq'rs, were admitted as attornies of ſaid court: No buſineſs appearing, the court was adjourned until the ſecond Tueſday of Feb. next, then to be holden at Burlington.

NEW-YORK, November 9.

A meeting is propoſed, ſays a late Virginia paper, at the Eagle-Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on the firſt day of January next, to be compoſed only of perſons who are, or may hereafter be engaged or intereſted in any ſuits inſtituted by Britiſh creditors, or their agents, in the federal courts againſt citizens of that ſtate.—As the ſole object of this propoſition is to provide for a fair and legal inveſtigation of the ſeveral claims that may be exhibited, in order to an equitable iſſue, it is warmly reccommended as eſſential to the welfare of a COMMON CAUSE, that thoſe who cannot attend perſonally, may do ſo by deputation.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.

*DUTCH QUILLS.*

A correſpondent obſerves, with much ſatisfaction, the encreaſe of American manufactures: He finds that the clarifying Quills, [commonly called *Dutch Quills*, when ſo clarified] is now carried on in this metropolis; and if it was encouraged by the general uſe of them in our ſchools and counting-houſes, it would prevent ſending conſiderable ſums of money to foreign parts for that article.

Your correſpondent would further remark, that he finds, by repeated trials, that the quills manufactured here, are as well cleared from oleaginous ſubſtance, contained in them when new from the wing, as thoſe from Europe.

He would juſt hint to the manufacturer, that his quills would appear to greater advantage, if he would ſort them before he puts them in bundles; and that he would clarify only three quills in a wing, viz. the ſecond, third and fourth; for all beſides are not fit for uſe.

## *MASSACHUSETTS STATE LOTTERY.*

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY, preſent the Public with the Firſt Claſs of the *Maſſachuſetts ſemi-annual State Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the *Repreſentatives' Chamber*, in Boſton, on the Seventeenth of *March* next, *or ſooner*, if the Tickets ſhall be diſpoſed of.

*SCHEME.*

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 Tickets, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the uſe of the Commonwealth.

| *Prizes.* | | *Dollars.* | | *Dollars,* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | of | 10000 | is | 10000 |
| 2 | | 3000 | are | 6000 |
| 3 | | 2000 | | 6000 |
| 6 | | 1000 | | 6000 |
| 10 | | 500 | | 5000 |
| 30 | | 200 | | 6000 |
| 80 | | 100 | | 8000 |
| 90 | | 50 | | 4500 |
| 100 | | 40 | | 4000 |
| 120 | | 30 | | 3600 |
| 161 | | 20 | | 3220 |
| 200 | | 10 | | 2000 |
| 7585 | | 8 | | 60680 |
| | | | | 125000 |

8388 Prizes.
16612 Blanks.

25000.

☞ TICKETS may be had of the ſeveral Managers, who will pay the Prizes *on demand*—of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth—of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-Store, *Franklin's-Head*, *Court-Street*, and at other places as uſual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

*Boſton, July 28, 8790.*

PURSUANT to a Reſolve or act of Congreſs of the 10th day of May, 1780, relative to the deſtruction of Loan-Office Certificates by accident; notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 2d day of January 1780, the houſe occupied by the ſubſcriber in Market-Street, Philadelphia, took fire and was conſumed, in which was lodged a number of Loan-Office certificates as pr. liſt below, all which were deſtroyed by the ſaid fire: Therefore if any perſon, hath any objection why the ſaid Certificates ſhould not be renewed, agreeable to the reſolves of Congreſs, they muſt make them before the expiration of three months, from the date hereof.

*Invoice of Loan-Office Certificates deſtroyed in the houſe of John Holker on the 2d day of January 1780.*

| 1778. | No. | | | Dols. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 13. | 1636 | 1 | Samuel Cooke, jun. New-York, | 600 |
| | 1673 | 1 | ditto. do. | 600 |
| | | | Dollars, | 1200. |

In teſtimony whereof I have ſigned the preſent for publication. HOLKER.

*New-York, July 26th, 1790.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*October 14, 1790.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That *Propoſals* will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, to the 30th day of November next, incluſive, for the ſupply of all *Rations* which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December 1791, both days incluſive, at *Springfield*, in the State of Maſſachuſetts, and the Poſt of *Weſt-Point*, in the State of New-York.

The Rations to be ſupplied, are to conſiſt of the following Articles, *viz.*

One pound of Bread or Flour,
One pound of Beef, or ¾ of a pound of Pork,
Half a jill of Rum, Brandy, or Whiſky,
One quart of Salt,
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles,
} pr. 100 rations.

Separate Propoſals may be made for each place, ſpecifying the loweſt price pr. ration.——No credit is required.

*Improvements and Additions to Mr.* BOWEN'S

## Exhibition of Wax-Work,

*Viz.*

HIS Excellency *Benjamin Franklin*, Eſq.——A *Philadelphian Beauty.*——*Peace*, (an elegant figure) with her Olive Branch.——*Plenty*, with wreaths of Flowers, baſket of Fruit, &c.

☞ *TICKETS, at one quarter dollar, may be had at Mr.* JAMES BRYSON'S, *No. 4, Third, below Market Street; where the exhibition is open from 10 o'clock in the Morning, until 9 every Evening.*

N. B. MINIATURE and PORTRAIT PAINTING done at the ſame place, on reaſonable terms.

*Philadelphia, Oct. 30, 1790.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*Sept. 28, 1790.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the 31ſt day of December next incluſive, for the building of a LIGHT HOUSE, nearly of the dimenſions propoſed by the late Commiſſioners of Virginia and Maryland, upon the lot of land on Cape Henry, in the County of Princeſs Ann, and State of Virginia, lately ceded for that purpoſe to the United States. It is deſired, that the propoſals may leave the election, whether the building above the foundation ſhall be of brick or ſtone, and as the coſt and charges of thoſe materials vary, it is expected, that a correſponding difference will be made in the terms offered.

The foundation of the Light-Houſe is to be of ſtone, and ſunk to the depth of thirteen feet below the water table, over the top of which the pavement is to be laid. The diameter thereof is to be twenty ſeven feet ſix inches, with a vacancy of about nine feet in the centre.

The diameter of the baſe is to be twenty ſix feet, at which place the thickneſs of the walls is to be ſix feet. The height from the bottom of the water table to the top of the ſtone work is to be ſeventy two feet, where the diameter is to be ſixteen feet ſix inches, and the thickneſs of the walls three feet. The form is to be an octagon, having three windows in the eaſt, and four in the weſt. If it be built of brick, it is to be faced with the glaſſy kind, if of ſtone, it is to be faced with hewn or hammer-dreſſed ſtone.

On the top of the ſtone work is to be a floor of joiſts, bedded therein, planked over and covered with copper, extending about two feet eight inches beyond the wall, thereby forming an eve, which is to be finiſhed with a cornice, the whole having a deſcent from the centre ſufficient to throw off the water.

The lanthorn is to be ſupported by eight poſts of wrought Iron of three inches ſquare and twenty feet in length, ten feet of which are to be wrought into the ſtone wall on the inner part at each corner. The diameter of it is to be ten feet, leaving a platform on the ouſide thereof of about ſix feet in width. All the work above this is to be of iron and copper. The lanthorn is to be ten feet high, having a ſemicircular roof of five feet more, with iron rafters covered with copper. The whole ſpace between the poſts ſupporting the lanthorn, is to be occupied by the ſaſhes, which are to be made of iron, each ſaſh is to have twenty-eight panes of glaſs, twelve by fourteen inches. One of the ſaſhes on the ſouth weſt ſide is to be hung with hinges for a door to go out upon the platform, from the outer part of which to the roof of the lanthorn is to be a frame of iron covered with a net work of ſtrong braſs wire, to preſerve the glaſs from injuries by hail and flights of birds in the night.

The rafters of the lanthorn are to be well faſtened to an iron-hoop, over which is a copper funnel, through which the ſmoke may paſs into a large copper ventilator in the form of a man's head, capable of containing one hundred gallons. This head is to be ſo placed as to be turned by a large vane on the ſpire above it, that the hole for venting the ſmoke may always be to the leeward. Eight dormant ventilators of ſix inches diameter are to be fixed in the roof of the lanthorn.

A cloſe ſtove is to be provided and fixed in the lanthorn, which is to be furniſhed with eight lamps, each capable of containing ſix quarts, hung in two tiers over each other tranſverſely. There are to be ſix flights of ſtairs to aſcend to the lanthorn, the entrance to which is to be by a door covered with copper. The building is to be furniſhed with two conductors, to ſecure it from the effects of lightning.

A frame houſe is to be built for the keeper, twenty feet ſquare, two ſtories high, with a frame kitchen; the whole to be finiſhed with lath and plaiſter.

A vault for the ſtorage and ſafe keeping of the oil is to be built of ſtone at a convenient diſtance, twelve feet wide, and twenty in length. It is to be arched, and covered with earth or ſand, over which a ſhed is to be built, and it is to be furniſhed with eight ſtrong cedar ciſterns with covers, each capable of containing two hundred gallons of oil. The entrance is to be ſecured by a ſtrong door.

Good ſecurity for the faithful performance of the contract will be expected. Payments on account will be made at proper ſtages of the work, and the balance will be paid on its completion: or, if a ſuitable difference ſhould be made in the terms, caſh will be advanced for the purchaſe of materials and proviſions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*Sept. 20, 1790.*

IT is hereby made known, that the following arrangement has been adopted towards carrying into execution the Act, making proviſion for the debt of the United States, viz.

Loan-Office Certificates, and thoſe iſſued by the Commiſſioners for the adjuſtment of accounts in the ſeveral States, will be receivable only at the Treaſury and by the reſpective Commiſſioners of Loans within the States in which they were reſpectively iſſued. The Certificates iſſued by the Regiſter of the Treaſury, by the Pay Maſter General and Commiſſioner of Army Accounts, by the Commiſſioners for the adjuſtment of the Accounts of the Quarter Maſter's, Commiſſary's, Hoſpital, Cloathing, and Marine Departments, Indents of Intereſt, and Bills of Old Emiſſion, will be receivable indiſcriminately at the Treaſury and by the Commiſſioners of all the States. The ſituation of the Checks has dictated this arrangement for the greater ſecurity of the public againſt impoſitions by forged or counterfeit paper, and which the ſlaid eta have been adopted from the ſame conſideration for the execution of the buſineſs are ſuch, that it will give facility and diſpatch, if applications from the Holders of Certificates of the Regiſter of the Treaſury and of the Paymaſter General, and Commiſſioner of Army Accounts, and of the Commiſſioners of the five Departments above mentioned, are made in the firſt inſtance at the Treaſury; and if applications from the Holders of Loan Office Certificates, and Certificates iſſued by the Commiſſioners for the adjuſtment of Accounts in the reſpective States, are made in like manner to the Commiſſioners of Loans within the States in which they were iſſued. Transfers can afterwards be made to any Office that the Proprietors of theſe Certificates may deſire.

At the

## INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE,

No. 208, in MARKET, above 6th STREET, *South ſide*,

WILL be negociated all kinds of PAPER-MONEY and

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BUSINESS tranſacted in public offices in the city, and ſuch Paper-Money and Certificates furniſhed, as will make payment at the Land Office equal to Gold and Silver.

MONEY borrowed or loaned, and BILLS, BONDS, and NOTES of HAND diſcounted.

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